

ARTF Results Matrix JANUARY–JUNE 2018

Afghanistan
Reconstruction
Trust Fund



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAIP	Afghanistan Agriculture Inputs Project
AFMIS	Afghanistan Financial Management System
AFN	Afghani
APSDP	Afghanistan Power System Development Project
ARAP	Afghanistan Rural Access Project
AREDP	Afghanistan Rural Enterprise Development Project
ARTF	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund
BPHS	Basic Package of Health Services
BSC	Balanced Scorecard
CASA	Central Asia-South Asia
CBR	Capacity Building for Results
CCAP	Citizens' Charter Afghanistan Project
CDC	Community Development Council
CDP	Community Development Plan
DABS	Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat
EG	Enterprise Group
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EQUIP	Education Quality Improvement Program
GDP	Gross domestic product
GIroA	Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
ha	Hectare
HFA	Health Facility Assessment
HMIS	Health Management Information System
IDA	International Development Association
IP	Incentive Program
IRDP	Irrigation Restoration and Development Project
km	Kilometer
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
NA	Not applicable
NHLP	National Horticulture and Livestock Project
NPP	National Priority Program
NSP	National Solidarity Programme
OFWMP	On-Farm Water Management Project
PEFA	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability
PIM	Post Implementation Monitoring
PMIS	Project Monitoring Information System
SEHAT	System Enhancement for Health Action in Transition
SAO	Supreme Audit Office
SG	Savings Group
SMAF	Self-reliance through Mutual Accountability Framework
SOE	State Owned Enterprise
TBD	To Be Determined
t/ha	Tons per hectare
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association



KEY FEATURES OF THE ARTF RESULTS MATRIX

A MID-YEAR UPDATE

The Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) results matrix provides an overview of program results in the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) portfolio. It is updated twice per year and made available on the ARTF website. Brief mid-year results matrix updates such as this report provide a summary of ARTF results as of the end of June, mid-point of the calendar year and Afghan fiscal year 1397. The matrix is updated again at the end of each calendar/Afghan fiscal year and reported as Pillar II of the larger ARTF Scorecard report, which also synthesizes national level development data and operational information on the ARTF as a financing mechanism.

Data reported in this mid-FY 1397/CY 2018 Results Matrix reflect the latest available data provide by each ARTF project as of the end-June 2018. This matrix summarizes progress relative to the last edition of the Results Matrix, published as Pillar II of the 2017 ARTF Scorecard.¹

STRUCTURE

The Results Matrix provides an overview of aggregated ARTF results, aligning this progress against the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan's (GoIRA) Afghanistan National Peace and Development Framework and its associated National Priority Programs.

The structure of the Results Matrix allows readers to trace both how GoIRA's development programs shape and guide ARTF programs, and also how ARTF programs and outputs contribute to achievement of GoIRA's development goals.

Reading from left to right, the Results Matrix lays out the planning hierarchy and links between the Afghan National Priority Programs (NPPs) and the ARTF portfolio. Reading from right to left, the Matrix provides the implementation progress and flow: from inputs (ARTF financing and projects) to milestones/outputs to outcomes and indicators.

CONTENT

The ARTF supports programming across most elements of GoIRA's development program. This Results Matrix provides an overview of outcomes for the ARTF as a whole, presenting select data from the detailed results frameworks maintained by individual ARTF-financed projects and demonstrating how these combine to contribute to GoIRA development goals.

ARTF outcomes, indicators, milestones, and outputs have been defined in line with the individual results frameworks in each of the ARTF projects. Some indicators, milestones, and outputs relate to a single ARTF project, whereas in other cases two or more ARTF projects contribute to a shared outcome.

Comprehensive reporting on project-level indicators for each individual ARTF financed project is available separately, via publicly accessible project reports on the World Bank website.

¹ Because not all projects collect or update data at the same time, some milestones, outputs, and outcome indicators may remain the same across two editions of the ARTF Results Matrix.



AGRICULTURE

NPP KEY OBJECTIVE: NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION AND MARKET DEVELOPMENT

Sustain economic growth through improved employment and income opportunities for rural people by means of enterprise development, credit, and access to land.

ARTF Outcomes and Indicators

Outcome: Increases in agricultural, horticultural and livestock productivity in targeted areas		ARTF Milestones/Outputs		ARTF Portfolio	
01 Increase in agricultural productivity (irrigated wheat yields) (t/ha)	Baseline 2.5 t/ha (2011) Progress 2.8 t/ha (2018) Target 2.6 t/ha (2019)	M1 Area provided with irrigation and drainage service ² (ha)	Baseline 75,000 t/ha (2011) Progress 170,026 t/ha (2018) Target 215,000 t/ha (2020) (IRDP)	ONGOING National Horticulture and Livestock Project (NHLP) ARTF: \$190 million On-Farm Water Management Project (OFWMP) ARTF: \$70 million Irrigation Restoration and Development Project (IRDP) ARTF: \$118.4 million Afghanistan Agriculture Inputs Project (AAIP) ARTF: \$74.5 million	
	Overall: Baseline 0 (2011) Progress 362,578 (2018) Target 385,000 (2020) (IRDP)		M2 New orchards (including vineyards and pistachio groves) established with at least 65% survival rate (ha)		Baseline 0 (2012) Progress 27,058 ha (2018) Target 19,000 ha (2020)
	Females: Baseline 0 (2011) Progress 196,396 (2018) Target 200,000 (2020) (IRDP)		M3 Adoption rate of improved horticulture technology packages ⁴ (% of target farmers adopting)		Baseline 0 (2008) Progress 54% (2018) Target 75% (2020)
03 Production of certified wheat seed as % of Annual National Seed Board Plan	Baseline 0 (2013) Progress 93% (2018) Target 95% (2019)				

² This refers to either new areas or improved service for already existing areas.

³ Indicator and data updated based on the IRDP results framework.

⁴ Defined as improved technology in production and animal health care. Adoption of new technologies is a reflection of changed behavior and improved capacity of farmers. This element is key to sustaining the achievements in productivity.



RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NPP KEY OBJECTIVE: NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION AND MARKET DEVELOPMENT

Sustain economic growth through improved employment and income opportunities for rural people by means of enterprise development, credit, and access to land.

ARTF Outcomes and Indicators

Outcome: Improved rural employment and development of rural enterprise groups		ARTF Milestones/Outputs		ARTF Portfolio
				ONGOING
04 At least 35% of participating enterprises will have increased direct and/or indirect employment by at least 30%	Baseline 0 (2010) Progress 70% EGs (65% female) and 35% SMEs (36% female). Target At least 35% of participating SM&Es and enterprise groups or their members will have increased direct or indirect employment by at least 30% (at least 50% female) (2018)	M4 Total amount of savings collected by Savings Groups (SGs), Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs), and Enterprise Groups (EGs)	Baseline 0 (2010) Progress AFN 45.3 million (2018) Target No target set	Afghanistan Rural Enterprise Development Project (AREDP has been restructured and thus targets have been revised) ARTF: \$10.93 million IDA: \$30 million
05 Amount of savings inter-lended to members of SGs, VSLAs, and EGs for productive and consumption purposes	Baseline 0 (2010) Progress AFN 128.6 million (2018) Target No target set	M5 Beneficiaries participating in Saving Groups and Enterprise Groups (% female) ⁵	Baseline 0 (2010) Progress 61,466 (56% women) (2018) Target 68,500 (50% women) (2018)	
NPP KEY OBJECTIVE: NATIONAL RURAL ACCESS PROGRAM Promote equitable economic growth by providing year-round access to basic services and facilities in rural Afghanistan.				
Outcome: Improved rural access				
06 The proportion of rural population living within 2 km of all-season road	Baseline 58% (2012) Progress 89% (2018) Target (ARAP) 65% (2019)	M6 Total rural roads rehabilitated and maintained (km)	Baseline 0 (2013) Progress 2,240 km (2017) Target 2,550 (2019)	Afghanistan Rural Access Program (ARAP) \$332 million: ARTF: \$207 million IDA: \$125 million

⁵ VSLAs do not appear in this milestone to avoid double counting as they are an aggregation of Saving Groups.



CITIZENS' CHARTER

NPP KEY OBJECTIVE: IMPROVING SERVICE DELIVERY

Whole-of-government effort to build state legitimacy through providing communities in Afghanistan with basic services, based on community prioritization.

ARTF Outcomes and Indicators

Outcome: Build on the NSP's platform of CDCs to deliver a broader range of basic services and help foster trust between citizens and the state

ARTF Milestones/Outputs

ARTF Portfolio

Outcome: Build on the NSP's platform of CDCs to deliver a broader range of basic services and help foster trust between citizens and the state		ARTF Milestones/Outputs		ARTF Portfolio
07 Number of CDCs in rural and urban areas able to plan and manage their own development projects	Baseline 0 (2016) Progress 4,088 (2018) Target 11,750 (2021)	M7 Number of communities meeting all minimum service standards	Baseline 0 (2016) Progress 0 (2018) Target 9,600 (2021)	ONGOING Citizens' Charter Afghanistan Project (CCAP) \$800 million: ARTF: \$444.3 million IDA: \$227.7 million GIRoA: \$128 million
08 Number of residents (rural and urban) (male/female) benefiting from each type of sub-project.	Baseline 0 (2016) Progress ⁶ 1,909,011 (2018) Target TBD (2021)	M8 Percentage of grievances received that are resolved	Baseline 0 (2016) Progress ⁷ 89.61 (2018) Target 70% (2021)	
09 Number of vulnerable households benefiting from social inclusion grant	Baseline 0 (2017) Progress 0 (2018) Target 20,000	M9 Percentage of CDC members in rural areas who are women	Baseline 0 (2016) Progress 48.6% (2018) Target 35% (2021)	

⁶ Aggregate of both rural and urban beneficiaries.

⁷ The value is taken as the average across rural and urban areas which were - 84.22% and 95% respectively.



INFRASTRUCTURE

NPP KEY OBJECTIVE: NATIONAL

Provision of sufficient electricity through affordable and sustainable electricity supplies.

ARTF Outcomes and Indicators

Outcome: Improved power supply and access to electricity in the target areas ⁸		ARTF Milestones/Outputs		ARTF Portfolio
10 Increase in the number of beneficiaries with new connections to the grid in the target areas ⁹	Baseline 0 (2016) Progress 0 (2018) Target 11,970 (2021)	M10 Distribution lines constructed under the project ¹⁰ (km)	Baseline 0 (2016) Progress 11 km (2018) Target 88 km (2021)	ONGOING Naglu Hydropower Rehabilitation Project ARTF: \$83 million CASA 1000 Community Support Project ARTF: \$40 million DABS Planning and Capacity Support Project ARTF: \$6 million Herat Electrification Project IDA: \$60 million Kabul Municipal Development Program ARTF: \$110 million
	NPP KEY OBJECTIVE: URBAN MANAGEMENT SUPPORT PROGRAMME Investing in urban infrastructure.			
11 Number of people provided with access to all-season roads within a 500-meter range of their house entrance	Baseline 0 (2014) Progress 335000 (2018) Target 500,000 (2021) (KMDP)			
	Baseline 0 (2014) Progress 5,572 (2018) Target 5,000 (2019) (KUTIE)			
12 Kilometers of roads constructed or rehabilitated	Baseline 0 km (2014) Progress 420 km (2018) Target 597 km (2021) (KMDP)			
	Baseline 0 km (2013) Progress 20 km (2018) Target 32 km (2019) (KUTEI)			

⁸ Some projects count households; an average of seven people per household is assumed.

⁹ Relevant Projects were closed in 2017 while results of the new projects have not picked yet.

¹⁰ Defined as the km of medium and low voltage distribution network built or rehabilitated and measured/verified using the Operational Acceptance Certificate.



HEALTH

NPP KEY OBJECTIVE: HEALTH FOR ALL AFGHANS

Improved health status of Afghans resulting from increased access to and expansion of health services.

ARTF Outcomes and Indicators

Outcome: Improved access to basic health services and systems, particularly for pregnant women and children		ARTF Milestones/Outputs		ARTF Portfolio
13 Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	Baseline: 429,305 (2013) Progress: 890,240 (2018) Target: 566,683 (2018)	M13 Number of health consultations per person per year ¹¹	Baseline 1.6 (2011) ¹² Progress 2.2 (2018) Target 2.0 (2018)	ONGOING System Enhancement for Health Action in Transition (SEHAT), \$407 million: ARTF: \$300 million IDA: \$100 million Health Results Based Financing: \$7 million GIRoA: \$30 million
14 Scorecard score examining quality of care in health facilities (average score) ¹³	Baseline 55 (2012) ¹⁴ Progress 63 (2018) Target 70 (2018)	M14 Proportion of health facilities staffed with at least one female health worker	Baseline 74% (2012) Progress 85% (2018) Target 86% (2018)	
15 PENTA3 coverage among children age 12–23 months in lowest income quintile	Baseline 28.9% (2012) Progress: 59.6% (2018) Target 60% (2018)	M15 Proportion of children under five years with severe acute malnutrition who are treated	Baseline 24% (2011) Progress 77% (2018) Target 55% (2018)	

¹¹ The Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) has in the past used an indicator on the Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS) showing contractual coverage, i.e., the percentage of the population living in districts where service providers deliver the BPHS. Recently, however, MoPH has discontinued the use of this indicator as it does not capture outreach and mobile services to remote and isolated parts of the country. It also does not capture the fact that people may have physical access to health facilities but may still not make use of the services. MoPH therefore uses the utilization indicator instead, which is expressed in the form of the number of consultations per person per year.

¹² Data updated based on the SEHAT Project results framework.

¹³ Since 2004, the Balanced Scorecard (BSC) has shown remarkable improvement in the quality of care in Afghanistan. In 2010, MoPH revised the content of the BSC as well as its benchmarks, resulting in a different and lower score. Therefore, post-2011 scores are not comparable with previous years.

¹⁴ Data updated to reflect SEHAT Project results framework.



EDUCATION

NPP KEY OBJECTIVE: EDUCATION FOR ALL
Improve access to basic and secondary education.

ARTF Outcomes and Indicators

Outcome: Increased equitable access to quality education, especially for girls

ARTF Milestones/Outputs

ARTF Portfolio

This update covers a period when the previous basic education program EQUIP II had concluded and the new basic education program, EQRA, had not yet begun¹⁵.

ONGOING

Afghanistan Second Skills Development Project, \$29 million:
ARTF: \$9 million
IDA: \$20 million

NPP KEY OBJECTIVE: SUSTAINABLE DECENT WORK THROUGH SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT POLICIES FOR JOB-RICH GROWTH
Effectively prepare Afghan nationals for the labor market.

Outcome: Increased access to high quality vocational education and training

<p>16 Share of apprentices who find employment within 6 months of graduation</p>	<p>Baseline 0 (2014) Progress 0 (2018) Target 15% (2018)</p>			<p>Non-formal Approach to Training, Education and Jobs in Afghanistan ARTF: \$15 million</p>
<p>17 Total number of beneficiaries (% female)</p>	<p>Baseline 0 (2014) Progress 2,482 (female 30%) (2018) Target 44,500 (30% female) (2018)</p>			<p>Higher Education Development Project ARTF: \$50 million</p>
<p>18 Student enrollment in priority degree program for economic development</p>	<p>Baseline 73,200 total (11,200 females) (2015) Progress 79,479 total (15,095 females) (2017)¹⁶ Target 103,100 total (29,2900 females) (2020)</p>			

¹⁵ Indicators tracked under previous education project (EQUIP) were: 1) increase in student enrolment, 2) 12 grade completion rate, 3) average student attendance and quality of school and teachers; indicators under the new project in the sector (EQRA) will be: 1) students attending school regularly, 2) number of out of school children.

¹⁶ Results for HEDP are tracked on annual basis. Therefore, no results reported for the mid-year matrix



GOVERNANCE

NPP KEY OBJECTIVE: FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC REFORM (PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT ROADMAP)

Strengthening the budget in driving effective delivery of key priority outcomes; improving budget execution; and increasing accountability and transparency.

ARTF Outcomes and Indicators

Outcome: Strengthened Public Financial Management		ARTF Milestones/Outputs		ARTF Portfolio
19 Improved Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) ratings for external/internal audit	Baseline: 2.00/2.00 (2008) Progress: D+ (2018) ¹⁷ Target: 3.00 (2014)/3.00 (2017)	M19 Number of internal/external audits verified as done to international auditing standards	Baseline 4 World Bank grant audits ¹⁸ (2011) Progress 34 ARTF grant audits (2017) ¹⁹ Target 34 ARTF grant audits (2017)	ONGOING Fiscal Performance Improvement Program 2017: \$100 million IDA: \$25 million ARTF: \$75 million
20 Develop and implement new e-GP system to improve the collection and disclosure of public procurement data and information across the full contracting cycle (from planning to contract implementation) ²⁰	Baseline 0 (2017) Progress 4 (2018) Target 16 (2022)	M20 Framework Agreement procurement is done by the government ²¹	Baseline 0% (2017) Progress 30% (2018) Target 100% (2019)	ARTF IP 2017: \$325 million ARTF Recurrent Cost Baseline Financing 2017: \$75 million
21 Increased development budget execution rate ²²	Baseline 54% (2017) Progress 67% (2018) Target 75% (2022)	M21 Improvement in core institutional capacity, represented by a reduction in the number of long-term technical assistants	Baseline 499 (2017) Progress 335 (2018) Target 250 (2022)	
22 Increased domestic revenue as a percentage of GDP ²³	Baseline 10.7% (2017) Progress 11.8% (2018) Target 12.2% (2022)	M22 Web-based AFMIS extended to embassies and selected districts, municipalities, and State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) ²⁴	Baseline 0 (2017) Progress 0 (2018) All embassies, 300 districts, 20 municipalities, and at least 5 SOEs (2022)	
23 Effective implementations by budgetary units on the external audit recommendations ²⁵	Baseline 15% (2017) Progress 15% (2018) Target 60% (2022)			

¹⁷ The methodology for the 2017 PEFA Assessment covering the years 2014–2016 has changed. The new PEFA Framework published in 2016 upgraded the methodology and scoring criteria used for the 2017 assessment. While the revisions in the PEFA Framework provide for a deeper analysis, they hinder a direct comparison with prior reviews. For comparison with the previous PEFA rating, please refer to Annex 4 of the PEFA report.

¹⁸ Audits of projects financed under the World Bank (ARTF/IDA) are carried out annually. Number of total audits depends on the number of ARTF accounts.

¹⁹ Results tracked on annual basis. Therefore, no updates are available for the mid-year reporting.

²⁰ Indicator changed for the 2018 mid-year Results Matrix.

²¹ Indicator changed for the 2018 mid-year Results Matrix

²² Newly added indicator.

²³ Newly added indicator.

²⁴ Newly added milestone.

²⁵ Newly added indicator.

NPP KEY OBJECTIVE: EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE GOVERNMENT

Strengthen the institutional, organizational, administrative, and individual capacities of the government at both central and local levels to enable more efficient and effective service delivery, economic growth, justice, stabilization, and security.

Outcome: Strengthened performance of line ministries

24 Priority line ministries and independent agencies that have implemented at least two business process simplifications from their CBR Plan

Baseline 0
Progress 9 (2018)
Target 13 (2018)

M24 Civil service positions recruited by CBR

Baseline 0 (2011)
Progress 929 (2018)
Target 1,500 (2018)

Capacity Building for Results (CBR)
ARTF: \$100 million

25 Number of ministries that have completed pay and grading increases

Baseline 8 (2011)
Progress 23 (2018)
Target 22 (2018)

Outcome: Fiscal sustainability through (reform-linked) increasing domestic revenue mobilization and strengthening expenditure management

26 Increase in customs revenue

Baseline AFN30 billion (2012)
Progress AFN16.7²⁶ billion (2018)
Target 25% increase on baseline (2017)

27 Increase of the Open Budget Index score

Baseline 21 (2012)
Progress 49 (2017)²⁷
Target 48 (2017)

²⁶ The amount of Customs Duty and Fees collection presented here is preliminary, as the classification of revenues may not yet be complete for more recent payments. As of the end of the second quarter, approximately Afs 4.7 billion was classified as miscellaneous revenue, which may be subsequently reclassified as customs, tax, or non-tax revenue types

²⁷ New survey results have not been released as of the report date.



AGRICULTURE

DEFINITION	GUIDANCE	DATA	FREQUENCY
INDICATOR 01: Increase in agricultural productivity (irrigated wheat yields) (t/ha)			
Productivity will be measured as the average variation in irrigated wheat yields, in tons per hectare (t/ha) in the targeted areas.		Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) seasonal crop survey, Project Monitoring Information System (PMIS), follow-up surveys, impact evaluation	Annual, end of project (impact evaluation)
INDICATOR 02: Water users provided with new/improved irrigation and drainage services			
This indicator will be measured based on number of households provided with water services through rehabilitation of systems.	Guidance on “water users”: This refers to the recipients of irrigation and drainage services, i.e., the owners or, in case the land is leased, the lessees of the land provided with irrigation and drainage services.	M&E Seasonal crop survey, PMIS	Annual
INDICATOR 03: Production of certified wheat seed as % of Annual National Seed Board Plan			
Annual production of certified seed by Private Seed Enterprises.		Annual Survey	Annually
MILESTONE M1: Area provided with irrigation and drainage service (ha)			
The total area of land provided with irrigation and drainage services under the financed projects, including (i) the area provided with new irrigation and drainage services, and (ii) the area provided with improved irrigation and drainage services, expressed in hectare (ha).	<p>Guidance on “irrigation and drainage services”: This refers to the better delivery of water to and drainage of water from arable land, including better timing, quantity, quality, and cost-effectiveness for the water users.</p> <p>Guidance on “new irrigation and drainage services”: This refers to the provision of irrigation and drainage services in an area that has not had these services before. The area is not necessarily newly cropped or newly productive land but is newly provided with irrigation and drainage services and may have been rain fed before.</p> <p>Guidance on “improved irrigation and drainage services”: This refers to the upgrading, rehabilitation, and/or modernization of irrigation and drainage services in an area with existing irrigation and drainage services.</p>	Project implementation reports	Biannual
MILESTONE M2: New orchards (including vineyards and pistachio groves) established with at least 65% survival rate (ha)			
Newly developed orchards supported by the project with a survival rate of saplings of different kinds of crops as measured one year after the initial development.		Annual outcome monitoring/ Project M&E	Annual; end of project
MILESTONE M3: Adoption rate of improved technology among target farmers (%)			



<p>The number of farmers who have adopted an improved agricultural technology promoted by the project.</p>	<p>Guidance on “adoption”: A change of practice or change in use of a technology that was introduced/promoted by the project. Measured as the target farmers who have adopted at least 5 elements of the horticulture package promoted by the project.</p> <p>Guidance on “technologies”: The term “technology” includes a change in practices compared to current practices or technologies (seed preparation, planting time, feeding schedule, feeding ingredients, post-harvest, storage, processing). If the project introduced or promoted a technology package in which the benefit depends on the application of the entire package (e.g., a combination of inputs such as a new variety and advice on agronomic practices, for example, soil preparation, changes in seeding time, fertilizer schedule, plant protection)—this will count as one technology.</p>	<p>Annual outcome monitoring/ Project M&E</p>	<p>Annual; end of project</p>
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RURAL DEVELOPMENT

DEFINITION	GUIDANCE	DATA	FREQUENCY
INDICATOR 04: At least 35% of participating enterprises will have increased direct and/or indirect employment by at least 30%			
Proportion of enterprise groups providing employment opportunities for their members.	AREDP identifies and organizes rural entrepreneurs from existing Savings Groups (SGs) into Enterprise Groups (EGs), aiming to maximize their economic potential and skills, and leverage economies of scale to increase the value of their sales.	PMIS	Biannual
INDICATOR 05: Amount of savings inter-lended to members of SGs, VSLAs, and EGs for productive and consumption purposes			
Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs), formed from federated SGs, also address the financial needs of EG members for business investment. VSLA and SG members will meet regularly and save an agreed amount of money, which will be inter-loaned among members for productive and consumption purposes.		PMIS	Biannual
INDICATOR 06: The proportion of rural population living within 2 km of all-season roads			
The proportion of rural people in the project area who live within 2 kilometers (typically equivalent to a 20-minute walk) of an all-season road. This indicator is also known as the Rural Access Index.	Guidance on “all-season road”: An all-season road is one that is motorable all year by the prevailing means of rural transport (often a pick-up or a truck that does not have four-wheel drive). Predictable interruptions of short duration during inclement weather (e.g., heavy rainfall) are acceptable, particularly on low volume roads.	PMIS	Biannual
MILESTONE M4: Total amount of savings collected by Savings Groups, Village Savings and Loan Associations, and Enterprise Groups			
Tracks the amount of money saved by SGs and VSLAs and Enterprise Groups in afghanis and U.S. dollars		PMIS	Biannual

RURAL DEVELOPMENT (continued)

DEFINITION	GUIDANCE	DATA	FREQUENCY
MILESTONE M5: Beneficiaries participating in Saving Groups and Enterprise Groups (% female)			
Total number of members in the SGs and EGs formed by the project.		PMIS	Biannual
MILESTONE M6: Total rural roads rehabilitated and maintained (km)			
The cumulative number of kilometers of all roads constructed, reopened to motorized traffic, rehabilitated, graveled, or upgraded by: (i) the NSP CDCs using their block grants; and (ii) funds from the National Emergency Rural Access Project/ARAP projects.		PMIS	Biannual



CITIZENS' CHARTER

DEFINITION	GUIDANCE	DATA	FREQUENCY
INDICATOR 07: Number of CDCs in rural and urban areas able to plan and manage their own development projects			
There are two measurements: (i) under the planning component, the number of CDCs that have developed a Community Development Plan (CDP) and sub-project proposals, and (ii) under the management component, the number that have implemented the sub-projects.	For the current report, the numbers refer to successfully created CDPs.	Project MIS CDC Maturity Index CDC Evaluation Third-party monitoring reports	Biannual
INDICATOR 08: Number of residents (rural and urban) (male/female) benefiting from each type of sub-project			
Number of residents who benefit from each type of sub-project, e.g., drainage, streets, street lighting, parks in urban areas, and access to water, roads, irrigation, and electricity in rural areas.	It is not possible to forecast beneficiary target numbers as communities decide on types of projects they need and prioritize. The program will be tracking the number of persons benefiting directly from each type of service.	CCAP MIS	Biannual
INDICATOR 09: Number of vulnerable households benefiting from social inclusion grant			
Number of vulnerable households in Citizens' Charter communities that benefit from social inclusion grants. Social inclusion grants aim to promote collective action and community philanthropy in an effort to provide sustainable welfare support for these "ultra-vulnerable" households, through establishment of food/grain banks for instance.		CCAP MIS	Annually
MILESTONE M07: Number of communities meeting all minimum service standards			
Number of rural and urban communities that have met all the agreed minimum service standards under the Citizens' Charter.	Due to high risks related to fragility and insecurity, as well as sectoral challenges in providing some services, the end target is about 70% of the planned total, i.e., 8,600 out of planned 12,000 rural communities and 400 out of planned 600 urban communities. Therefore, total communities by end of project for this particular indicator are 9,000 communities.	Project MIS Improved service delivery evaluation Third-party monitoring reports	Biannual
MILESTONE M08: Percentage of grievances received that are resolved			
Proportion of reported grievances that have been followed up and resolved.		CCAP MIS	Quarterly
MILESTONE M09: Percentage of CDC members in rural and urban areas who are women			
Proportion of CDC members that are female.		CCAP MIS, gender study	Reported once elections are held and confirmed at mid-term and final



INFRASTRUCTURE

DEFINITION	GUIDANCE	DATA	FREQUENCY
INDICATOR 10: Increase in the number of beneficiaries with new and rehabilitated metered connections to the grid in the target areas.			
The number of people who have received an electricity connection via new and rehabilitated connections to the grid.	Guidance on “people with electricity connection”: Data on the number of people with electricity connections are estimated by multiplying the actual number of household connections with an estimate of the average household size, assuming about 7 people per household. This indicator covers both NSP and power projects financed by the ARTF. A target could not, however, be established under the NSP due to the nature of the project. The target therefore only covers the power project(s).	ARTF Report/ Power project report	Quarterly
INDICATOR 11: Number of people provided with access to all-season roads within a 500-meter range of their house entrance			
All-season road is defined as a road that is motorable all year by the prevailing means of transport (e.g., car, fire truck or ambulance, which may not have four-wheel drive). Predictable interruptions of short duration during inclement weather (e.g., heavy rainfall) are acceptable, particularly on low volume roads. Road access in slums often does not exist and presents additional risks to residents in emergencies as ambulances or fire trucks cannot enter. It also reduces the ability for home-based income generating activity as it is difficult to bring goods and supplies in and out without road access.	Guidance on “people with access”: The data on the number of people provided with access will come from estimates by task team leaders, and can be measured by assessing the kilometers of roads constructed or rehabilitated, and estimates of the population in the project area within a 500-meter range that will access these roads (based on population density estimates); 500 meters is roughly equivalent to 5–10 minutes walking time.	Field Survey	Biannual
INDICATOR 12: Kilometers of road constructed or rehabilitated			
The kilometers of community and trunk roads constructed or rehabilitated.	Kilometers of all non-rural roads reopened to motorized traffic, rehabilitated or upgraded. Non-rural roads are functionally classified in various countries as trunk or primary, secondary, or link roads, or sometimes tertiary roads. Typically, non-rural roads connect urban centers/towns/settlements of more than 5,000 inhabitants to each other or to higher classes of road, market towns, and urban centers. Urban roads are included in non-rural roads.	Field Survey	
MILESTONE M10: Distribution lines constructed or rehabilitated under the project (km)			
The length of distribution lines constructed or rehabilitated/upgraded and the amount of transformer capacity added under the project. For purposes of allocating the incremental transformer capacity to distribution, it is counted by the higher voltage at which it is rated—hence any transformer with a voltage rating of 20kV or less is counted as distribution transformation.		ARTF Report/ Electricity project report	Annual



HEALTH

DEFINITION	GUIDANCE	DATA	FREQUENCY
INDICATOR 13: Births attended by skilled attendants (%)			
The cumulative number of women who delivered with the assistance of a health provider as a result of ARTF activities. This indicator includes deliveries by a skilled health provider (specialist or non-specialist doctor, midwife, nurse or other health personnel with midwifery skills). Deliveries by trained or untrained traditional birth attendants are excluded. It captures deliveries by skilled health providers either in health facilities or homes of pregnant women.		Health Management Information System (HMIS)/Household Survey(HHS)	Annual/ Every two years
INDICATOR 14: Scorecard score examining quality of care in health facilities (average score)			
The composite scores out of 100 on indices of quality of care as judged by the third-party monitor. The health sector of Afghanistan adopted the Balanced Scorecard (BSC) as a tool to measure and manage the performance in delivery of the Basic Package of Health Services throughout the country. The BSC provides a framework to look efficiently at several key areas or domains of the health sector. Each domain is made up of several indicators that provide information about performance in that domain. Provincial results are color coded and for each indicator, upper and lower benchmarks have been defined based on the performance found across the provinces in Afghanistan. This allows the Ministry of Public Health and other stakeholders in the health sector to visualize quickly the performance of each province for each indicator.		Health Facility Assessment (HFA)	Annual
INDICATOR 15: PENTA3 coverage among children age between 12–23 months in lowest income quintile			
The number of children age 12–23 months in lowest income quintile who received PENTA3 vaccine before their first birthday. Denominator: Total number of children age 12–23 months in lowest income quintile. (The data are disaggregated by gender)		Household Survey (Third Household Survey, Third Party Monitoring and Central Statistics Organization)	Every two years
MILESTONE M13: Number of health consultations per person per year			
Total outpatients number of clients/patients visited BPHS/EPHS health facilities during the year, expressed as a proportion of estimated population in the same period.		Household Survey	Every three years
MILESTONE M14: Proportion of health facilities staffed with at least one female health worker			
Number of female workers including nurse, midwife and doctor.		MoPH	Annual
MILESTONE M15: Proportion of children under five years with severe acute malnutrition who are treated			



EDUCATION

DEFINITION	GUIDANCE	DATA	FREQUENCY
INDICATOR 16: Share of apprentices who find employment within 6 months of graduation			
The extent to which practical skills have been imparted to apprentices enrolled in the program.		Tracer Studies/Impact evaluation	Annual
INDICATOR 17: Total number of beneficiaries (% females)			
Total beneficiaries, includes apprentices, principals, training providers, trainees, graduates, savings group members, grant recipients/share of female beneficiaries.		National Skills Development Program/Third Party Monitoring	Annual
INDICATOR 18: Student enrollment in priority degree program for economic development			
The number of male/female students enrolled in priority disciplines as defined in the National Higher Education Strategic Plan 2015–2020.	Priority disciplines include physical and life sciences; computing; engineering, manufacturing and construction; health; environmental protection; agriculture; communication and information technologies; management and policy administration; English language and English literature.	Ministry of Higher Education	Annual

GOVERNANCE

DEFINITION	GUIDANCE	DATA	FREQUENCY
INDICATOR 19: Improved PEFA ratings for external/internal audit			
	The methodology for the 2017 PEFA assessment covering the years 2014–2016 has changed. The new PEFA Framework published in 2016 upgraded the methodology and scoring criteria used for this assessment. While the revisions in the PEFA Framework provides for a deeper analysis, they hinder a direct comparison with the prior reviews.	PEFA report	Every 3–5 years

GOVERNANCE (continued)

DEFINITION	GUIDANCE	DATA	FREQUENCY
INDICATOR 20: Develop and implement new e-GP system to improve the collection and disclosure of public procurement data and information across the full contracting cycle (from planning to contract implementation)			
Measures progress toward procurement, commissioning, and rollout of e-GP system.		NPA	Annually
INDICATOR 21: Increased development budget execution rate [new indicator]			
The proportion of actual development expenditure during the fiscal year against development budget approved by the legislature at the start of the fiscal year.		Annual audited financial statement and budget execution reports for development budget	Annual



INDICATOR 22: Increased domestic revenue as a percentage of GDP [new indicator]			
The revenue collected and reported by the government as a percentage of the country's gross domestic product (GDP).		Macro-Fiscal Policy Department, Afghanistan Revenue Department, and Customs Department report	Annual
INDICATOR 23: Effective implementation by budgetary units on the external audit recommendations [new indicator]			
For each audit year, the number of audit recommendations implemented by the 10 largest spending ministries against total number of audit recommendations agreed between the Supreme Audit Office (SAO) and respective ministry during annual audit.		Report from AFMIS established and implemented at SAO, verified by a third party	Annual
INDICATOR 24: Priority line ministries that have implemented at least 2 business process simplifications in their CBR plan.			
Total number of ministries out of 13 priority line ministries that have implemented proposed business process simplification plans.		CBR Reports	Annual
INDICATOR 25: Number of ministries that have completed pay and grading increases			
Ministries will be assisted to complete the government's Pay and Grading process, which moves government staff onto an eight-grade, uniform pay scale. Includes all ministries (23), except the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Defense. Completion is measured as a ministry having recruited 60% of its reformed tashkeel (organizational structure).		PMIS	Annual
INDICATOR 26: Increase in customs revenue			
The revenue mobilization effort of customs as compared to the previous year's collection.		Afghanistan Financial Management System/Ministry of Finance (MoF)	Annual
INDICATOR 27: Increase of the Open Budget Index score			
Progress in budget transparency over time. The indicator relies on the rating of the Open Budget Index, which is compiled by the Open Budget Initiative.		Open Budget	Annual
MILESTONE M19: Number of internal/external audits verified as done to international auditing standards			
The internal audits indicator measures progress in strengthening internal controls, while the external audit indicator measures external audits of the development budget performed in line with international standards.		PMIS	Annual
MILESTONE M20: Framework Agreement procurement is done by the government			
The Government has finalized a framework agreement procurement with the private sector for some products.			
MILESTONE M21: Improvement in core institutional capacity, represented by a reduction in the number of long-term technical assistants [new milestone]			
Measures the performance by MoF civil servants of functions previously performed by consultants, by tracking the reduction in numbers of long-term consultants.		Monitoring report of the MoF, verified by the World Bank	Annual



MILESTONE M22: Web-based AFMIS extended to embassies and selected districts, municipalities, and SOEs [new milestone]

Measures progress on extension of AFMIS to embassies and selected districts, municipalities, and State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), through provision of access rights and training to users at targeted spending units.

MoF Treasury Department will collect the data.

AFMIS extension progress reports against approved rollout plan

Annual

MILESTONE M24: Civil service positions recruited by CBR

The number of civil servant positions in line ministries recruited as per the CBR program.

PMIS

Annual



Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund

The ARTF was established in 2002 to provide a coordinated financing mechanism for the Government of Afghanistan's budget and national investment projects. Fifteen years later, the ARTF is the largest single source of on-budget financing for Afghanistan's development. The 2017 ARTF External Review of the ARTF concluded that "in a challenging and rapidly changing context, the ARTF remains a critical arena for joint analysis, discussion and decision; a mechanism for directive, prioritized collective action; a cost-efficient tool for channeling financial and technical support to the Government's priorities; and an enduring commitment and partnership with Afghanistan's future that allows and invites critical assessments of choices ahead." (External Evaluation 2017, "Taking Charge Government Ownership in a Complex Context")

The ARTF is delivering important results within key sectors, including education, health, agriculture, rural development, infrastructure, and governance. It is also the World Bank's largest multidonor trust fund. As of June 30, 2018, the ARTF has received a total of \$10.5 billion from 34 donors.

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